



## MARKET STRUCTURE AND TYPES

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### Absract

*In this article, the structure and types of the market, as a link connecting the multifaceted complex relations of the market producer and consumers, their mutual influence, as a process that ensures the exchange of products in the development of society formation was analyzed.*

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The market as an economic category is characteristic of the exchange stage of reproduction. The market is related to the origin and development of commodity exchange, it originated at the end of the primitive community system and originally meant commodity exchange, place or area of commodity exchange.

Initially, the market appeared as a place where members of two or more tribes exchanged goods with each other, but with the development of crafts and the origin of cities, separate areas were separated and declared as a market place. People were doing business in this square (place). But still in those times, the exchange of goods took place in the form of TT, that is, in the form of exchanging one commodity for another commodity.

However, with the development of commodity exchange and its increasing conflicts, as a result of the origin of money, sales and purchases began to take the form of goods-money-goods, and now the sale of goods (TP) and purchase (PT) are one in time and space. may not. Because the seller could sell his goods in one place and buy the necessary goods at another time and in another place with his money. With the appearance of money, the meaning of the concept of the market changes and acquires a new meaning, that is, it begins to appear as a new form of commodity-money transaction.

The market was formed as a link that connects the multifaceted complex relations of the producer and consumers, their influence on each other, as a process that ensures the exchange of products in the development of society.

The market is a historical concept that arose as a result of the production and exchange of goods, the creation of money, and their development, and it is a widespread objective economic process in the present era. The market is a set of economic relations between producers and consumers, sellers and buyers in the process of money exchange (buying and selling). No wealth is created or produced in the market. The main task of the

market is to deliver goods and services created by producers, economic resources to consumers. The market connects production and consumption, where the market acts as an intermediary. The market is a category of exchange that helps the continuous repetition of production.

Due to the complex internal structure of the market, various criteria are used to categorize it. The level of maturity of the market, the type of products sold and purchased, the characteristics of market subjects, the scale of the market, the nature of economic relations, etc. are the basis for it. Depending on the level of maturity of the market, it is divided into an underdeveloped market and a developed market. The market is geographically divided into local, national markets, regional markets, regional (regional) and global markets.

According to the aspect of the market object, i.e. by the type of goods, means of production, consumer goods, i.e. food, clothing market, stock market, labor i.e. workforce market, intellectual market, etc. will be in the form of The more developed the production, the more and more diverse the market objects.

The market participates in the regulation of the economy, fulfills the regulatory function. The market does this through pricing. The market balances supply and demand . The market determines what to produce, how much and when.

According to the nature of economic relations , the market is divided into a market with free competition and a monopolized market with limited competition. In a free market, there are many sellers and buyers , none of whom has a dominant position in the market , on the contrary, they are always in competition. No one controls the price, the price develops freely in the market. A monopolized market is a market dominated by a few sellers and buyers, with limited or no competition. There are three types of monopolized market: monopolistic competitive market, oligopolistic market, pure monopoly market . In a monopolistically competitive market, relatively few firms participate, their market share is not large, they participate in the market with different but substitutable goods, each of them competes with the other. An oligopolistic market is dominated by a small number of firms and companies , but they also compete with each other. Competition often occurs between producers and buyers .

An example of an oligopolistic market is the Japanese car market. Here, all goods (100%) are produced by three companies - "Toyota", "Honda", and "Nissan". The US car market is owned by such concerns as "Ford", "Chrysler", "General Motors". In a pure monopoly market, one firm dominates as a seller, an entire industry consists of this firm, and there is no other producer of goods from it, and no other good can be found to replace its goods. There will be no competition here . An example of such a market in Uzbekistan is the Tashkent Tractor Plant, which produces cotton picking machines.

The composition and structure of the market is diverse, and there are no generally accepted types. Market relations have a complex internal structure that is interdependent and mutually reinforcing, and various criteria are used to interpret it . In this case , it is necessary to take into account the maturity level of the market, the type of goods sold and purchased, the nature of market subjects , the scale of the market, the location of the market, and the nature of economic relations.

1. The market is primarily divided into a market based on types of property: state, private, mixed ownership.
  2. The market will consist of state enterprises, rental, private, family, cooperative, individual farms.
- divided according to the types of trade organization in the country .

The market is divided into several types according to economic objects .

- a) Market of consumer goods and services: market of food goods, market of non-food goods, market of services.
- b) Market of factors of production: Labor market, means of production, raw materials market.
- c) Real estate market: land market, housing market, property market.

d) Financial market: - money market, investment market, securities market, currency market, insurance market.

e) Information market - the market of scientific and technical developments or intellectual goods.

Depending on the level of provision of goods and services, the market is divided into: saturated, unsaturated, scarce, balanced market.

Depending on the limitation of competition, the market is divided into the following types:

- a) market based on perfect, free competition ;
- b) limited competition (monopoly market);
- c) oligopolistic market;
- d) market based on pure monopoly.

Scope of influence - markets are divided into: local, regional (regional), national, world markets depending on their territorial location .

Depending on the size and nature of trade, the market is divided into wholesale, small wholesale, and retail markets, as well as by industry , into farmers ' markets selling cars, computers, agricultural machines, and agricultural products.

Depending on the legal organization of the market:

- a) legal - legal market;
- b) consists of an illegal, "secret" market.

**Legal** (official) legal market - organized on the basis of legislation, in which legally certified, quality-guaranteed goods and services are traded;

Illegal or "black", "secret" market is the provision of goods and services prohibited by law or engaging in activities, including: trade in weapons among the population, sale of narcotics, gambling, prostitution, currency speculation, making alcoholic beverages by hand, putting the labels of various world-famous companies on their products, making low-quality clothes, food, shoes and other various goods, racketeering (invasion, armed shooting irlik) smuggling (secretly bypassing state control, importing and selling goods from abroad or exporting goods abroad illegally). This is a forbidden market. Therefore, it is constantly under the control of state legal authorities, and its participants are accountable to the law.

There are open and closed markets depending on the free import or export of goods.

interstate regional market that is generally open to foreign countries, is not protected by customs duties, and requires goods to be brought into the country in unlimited quantities. The world market is an open market with its own demand, and all countries can freely participate in it with their goods.

typical of the internal national market, and the types of goods in it depend, first of all, on the level of development of local production industries. A national, local market may be open for one product but closed for another. At this time, the policy of economic protectionism is used.

Due to the fact that the market economy is based on commodity-money relations, it has its own objects and subjects. The variety and quantity of various goods and services on the market shows the level of development of production. The more developed the production, the more numerous and diverse the market objects. In developed countries, several thousand goods and services are offered to the market every day.

The participants in the trade of goods are market subjects, they can be individuals and legal entities, from economic entities to certain states.

There is a concept of "Market segment" in economics. A segment is a small part of the market, where customers are a limited group, to whom certain types of goods are sold.

The division of the market into segments is caused by two factors: 1. The deepening of the division of labor leads to the production of a wide variety of goods and the fact that they are intended for a certain group of consumers; 2. Socio-economic stratification of consumers, mutual differentiation of their demands. There are many criteria for dividing the market into segments. If the purchasing power of the population is a priority for one segment, the presence or absence of competition will be an important indicator for another segment. The market is divided into socio-demographic segments based on a number of criteria. They include the age, gender of consumers-buyers, the share of employees, students and pensioners in their composition, their level of education, amount of money income, profession, family and its composition. It also differs depending on the customs, customs, lifestyle and preferences of the population. In general, different segments make up a whole market.

Market infrastructure plays an important role in the structure of the market. Market infrastructure is an institution, organization system that serves to establish market relations and ensure their smooth operation. The market infrastructure, its elements help producers in trade, finance and credit work, find partners, hire labor force, implements measures of state regulation of the economy, helps establish communication between producers. The market infrastructure and its components are fully shown in the diagram.

Market infrastructure is the institutions that participate in the establishment of market relations, that is, they provide services to sellers and buyers.

Infrastructure serving the circulation of goods and services, i.e. trade (exchanges, trading houses, auctions, commercial offices, advertising firms and agencies, state trade and their control institutions)

Infrastructure serving financial credit relations (commercial banks, credit bureaus, insurance companies, finance companies, tax collection courts, various monetary funds.)

Infrastructure serving production (transportation, communication, storage, water and energy supply). They exist even before the market economy. In the conditions of the transition to the market economy, it is necessary to transfer them to the path of commercialism, that is, they are transferred to the path of working well, earning money and self-financing.

Social infrastructure serving the population (housing, communal transport services, educational, cultural and health institutions, employment agencies and agencies). Most of them exist even before the market economy, but it is necessary to reform them and transfer them to a paid service, commercial way under market conditions.

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